

AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Except as otherwise provided, Secretary of State to have and exercise any authority vested by law in any official or office of Department of State and references to such officials or offices deemed to refer to Secretary of State or Department of State, as appropriate, see section 2651a of this title and section 161(d) of Pub. L. 103-236, set out as a note under section 2651a of this title.

§ 302. Award of contracts**(a) Eligibility limitation for construction, etc., abroad**

Eligibility for award of contracts under this chapter or of any other contract by the Secretary of State, including lease-back or other agreements, the purpose of which is to obtain the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings and grounds abroad, when estimated to exceed \$5,000,000, including any contract alternatives or options, shall be limited, after a determination that adequate competition will be obtained thereby, to (1) American-owned bidders and (2) bidders from countries which permit or agree to permit substantially equal access to American bidders for comparable diplomatic and consular building projects, except that participation may be permitted by or limited to host-country bidders where required by international agreement or by the law of the host country or where determined by the Secretary of State to be necessary in the interest of bilateral relations or necessary to carry out the construction project.

(b) Foreign laws and regulations; competitive status and adequacy; bidder qualifications

(1) Generally applicable laws and regulations pertaining to licensing and other qualifications to do business in the country in which the contract is to be performed shall not be deemed a limitation of access for purposes of this section.

(2) For purposes of determining competitive status, bids qualifying under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be reduced by 10 per centum.

(3) A determination of adequacy of competition for purposes of subsection (a) of this section shall be made after advance publication by the Secretary of State of the proposed project, and receipt from not less than two prospective responsible bidders of intent to submit a bid or proposal. If competition is not determined to be adequate, contracts may be awarded without regard to subsection (a) of this section and this subsection.

(4) Bidder qualification under subsection (a) of this section shall be determined on the basis of nationality of ownership, the burden of which shall be on the prospective bidder. Qualification under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall require evidence of (A) performance of similar construction work in the United States, and (B) either (i) ownership in excess of fifty percent by United States citizens or permanent residents, or (ii) incorporation in the United States for more than three years and employment of United States citizens or permanent residents in more than half of the corporation's permanent full-time professional and managerial positions in the United States.

(5) Qualification under this section shall be established on the basis of determinations at the time bids are requested.

(c) Contracts for construction, etc., in United States

Contracts for construction, alteration, or repair in the United States for or on behalf of any foreign mission (as defined in section 202(a)(4)¹ of title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4302(a)(4)) may, pursuant to the authority of that title [22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.], only be awarded to or performed by bidders qualifying under subsection (a) (1) or (2) or by nationals of the country for which the contract is being performed who are granted the right of entry into the United States for that purpose.

(d) Discretionary determinations by Secretary of State

Determinations under this section shall be committed to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

(e) Termination of requirements

This section shall cease to be effective when the Secretary of State determines that there are internationally-agree-upon² rules in effect on bidding for construction contracts.

(May 7, 1926, ch. 250, § 11, as added Nov. 22, 1983, Pub. L. 98-164, title I, § 136, 97 Stat. 1029.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, referred to in subsec. (c), is title II of act Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, as added Aug. 24, 1982, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(b), 96 Stat. 283, known as the Foreign Missions Act, which is classified principally to chapter 53 (§ 4301 et seq.) of this title. Section 202(a)(4) of title II was redesignated section 202(a)(3), and former section 202(a)(5) was redesignated section 202(a)(4), by Pub. L. 103-236, title I, § 162(o)(1), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 409. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 4301 of this title and Tables.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4852 of this title.

CHAPTER 9—FOREIGN WARS, WAR MATERIALS, AND NEUTRALITY**SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS**

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Sec.
401. | Illegal exportation of war materials. |
| | (a) Seizure and forfeiture of materials and carriers. |
| | (b) Applicability of laws relating to seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation. |
| | (c) Disposition of forfeited materials. |
| 402 to 405. | Repealed. |
| 406. | Interference with foreign trade. |
| 407. | Repealed. |
| 408. | Use of land and naval forces to prevent exportation. |
| 408a. | "United States" defined. |
| 409 to 420. | Repealed or Omitted. |
| 421. | Contracts by Government agencies for defense articles, services, etc., for foreign governments in interests of United States. |
| 422. | Retention for United States of defense articles procured for foreign governments. |
| 423. | Omitted. |
| | SUBCHAPTER II—NEUTRALITY |
| 441. | Proclamation of state of war between foreign states. |

¹ See References in Text note below.

² So in original. Probably should be "internationally-agreed-upon".

Sec.

- (a) Issuance of proclamation.
- (b) Revocation of proclamation.
- 442, 443. Repealed.
- 444. American Red Cross vessels.
 - (a) Transport of officers, American Red Cross personnel, medical personnel, medical supplies, food and clothing.
 - (b) Transport of refugee children.
- 445. Travel on vessels of belligerent states.
 - (a) Proscription by Presidential proclamation.
 - (b) Revocation of proclamation; effect.
- 446. Repealed.
- 447. Financial transactions.
 - (a) Bonds, securities, or other obligations.
 - (b) Renewal or adjustment of indebtedness.
 - (c) Fine and imprisonment.
 - (d) Revocation of proclamation.
 - (e) Wartime.
- 448. Solicitation and collection of funds and contributions.
 - (a) Unlawful acts.
 - (b) Medical aid, food, and clothing.
 - (c) Revocation of proclamation.
- 449. American republics.
- 450. Restrictions on use of American ports.
 - (a) Bond to insure non-delivery of men, ammunition, fuel, etc.
 - (b) Departure prohibited.
 - (c) Alien seaman; bond.
- 451. Submarines and armed merchant vessels.
- 452. Repealed.
- 453. Regulations.
- 454. Unlawful use of the American flag by vessel of foreign state.
- 455. General penalty provision.
- 456. Definitions.
- 457. Appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER III—PREVENTION OF OFFENSES AGAINST NEUTRALITY

- 461. Enforcement by courts; employment of land or naval forces.
- 462. Compelling foreign vessels to depart.
- 463. Bonds from armed vessels on clearing.
- 464. Detention by collectors of customs.
- 465. Detention of vessels.

PROCLAMATIONS RESPECTING WAR AND NEUTRALITY

See notes preceding section 1 of Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense.

SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS

§ 401. Illegal exportation of war materials

(a) Seizure and forfeiture of materials and carriers

Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war or other articles in violation of law, or whenever it is known or there shall be probable cause to believe that any arms or munitions of war or other articles are intended to be or are being or have been exported or removed from the United States in violation of law, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain such arms or munitions of war or other articles and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such arms or munitions of war or other articles.

All arms or munitions of war and other articles, vessels, vehicles, and aircraft seized pursuant to this subsection shall be forfeited.

(b) Applicability of laws relating to seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation

All provisions of law relating to seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture and condemnation for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of the property forfeited or condemned or the proceeds from the sale thereof; the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this section, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof. Awards of compensation to informers under this section may be paid only out of funds specifically appropriated therefor.

(c) Disposition of forfeited materials

Arms and munitions of war forfeited under subsection (b) of this section shall be delivered to the Secretary of Defense for such use or disposition as he may deem in the public interest, or, in the event that the Secretary of Defense refuses to accept such arms and munitions of war, they shall be sold or otherwise disposed of as prescribed under existing law in the case of forfeitures for violation of the customs laws.

(June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §1, 40 Stat. 223; June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, §523, 46 Stat. 740; Aug. 13, 1953, ch. 434, §1, 67 Stat. 577.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The customs laws, referred to in subsecs. (b) and (c), are classified generally to Title 19, Customs Duties.

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act Aug. 13, 1953, provided not only seizure and forfeiture of articles or merchandise which are being, or are intended to be illegally exported, and the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft in which exportation is intended to accomplish, but also for the seizure and forfeiture of articles or merchandise actually illegally exported out, the carrier used to effectuate the exportation, provided for applicability of laws relating to seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture and condemnation, and provided for the disposition of seized materials.

1930—Act June 17, 1930, substituted “comptrollers of customs” for “Naval officers of customs”.

EX. ORD. NO. 10863. AUTHORIZATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SEIZE ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, AND OTHER ARTICLES

Ex. Ord. No. 10863, Feb. 18, 1960, 25 F.R. 1507, provided:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of Title VI of the act of June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 223, as amended by section 1 of the act of August 13, 1953, 67 Stat. 577 (22 U.S.C. 401), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Attorney General is hereby designated under section 1 of Title VI of the act of June 15, 1917, as amended by section 1 of the act of August 13, 1953 [this section], as a person duly authorized to seize and detain arms or munitions of war or other articles, and to seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing such items or which has been, or is being, used in exporting or attempting to export such arms or munitions of war or other articles, whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States such arms or munitions of war or other articles in violation of law, or whenever it is known, or there is probable cause to believe, that such arms or muni-